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(No. 1305.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

REVIEW OF FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

BRAZIL—CORREIO MERCANTIL—

"Two principles in human nature reign; Self-love to urge, and reason to restrain."

POPE.

[Continuation.]

The second point discussed is the memorable mission of the Count de Abrantes, the germ of the European Intervention, of *cursed* memory; the gil shavings of which are now being gathered into the garners of the Empire. On the two Republics of the Plate, it has left deep and indelible impressions of insult and injury, not to be forgotten, and hardly to be forgiven in the life time of the actual generation. Still they have escaped with their honour and dignity, the life and vital principle of communities; while Brazil is "beggared in reputation," and pre-doomed, by the judicial blindness of its actual administration, to a ten-fold restitution.

Important as it is at the present juncture that the world at large should see this fundamental question through a *Brazilian medium*, we feel strongly tempted to reproduce the article before us at length; at all events, it will serve as a sufficient apology for the liberal extracts, we are about to record in our pages; and on the evidence therein furnished we fearlessly await the verdict of an impartial public.

During the progress of the drama, the bloody *finale* of which we see apparently fast approaching, the Argentine Government had, in the person of General Guido, a lynx-eyed representative in the Imperial Court; and from the turbulent and disingenuous march of Brazilian policy and diplomacy, during these latter years, it was no sinecure office.

His reclamations in 1845, on the subject of the Abrantes mission, having been dissatended by the then Cabinet, General Guido demanded his passports, and was on the eve of retiring from the Imperial Court, when some unexpected incident determined his reasuming his post.

This step, trifling in itself, and susceptible of easy and satisfactory explanation, furnished a pretext to the Imperial Ministry for formulating a charge of versatility, or something worse, against Argentine diplomacy. In short, Sr. Paulino, on the occasion referred to, modestly insinuated that General Rosas, "regulated his policy according to circumstances, shaped himself exigent when he considered himself strong, and docile and accessible when fortune threatened to prove unpropitious." The answer to this calumnious imputation we cheerfully resign to the learned Editor of the "Correio Mercantil," as recorded in the pamphlet now under review.

"The illustrious Senator was very unfortunate in his allegations on this occasion. All the world knows that the Argentine Government has been unflinching in the support of its principles, which, in no duty bound, it holds vastly superior to its material interests; no difficulty, no danger, no disaster could ever bend its indomitable energy to adverse circumstances. The Minister himself appears to have forgotten what he had said, in another part of his discourse, in reference to the Chief of the Confederation: *a man who has never deviated from his antecedents, who has a system traced out which he invariably follows, and which has been one of the principal causes of his power and prestige.*

In fact we know of no Government in South America that has shown more perseverance, more courage, more firmness in the direction of its foreign relations; a title which no one can deny to it, without the contemporaneous history of the River Plate belying the detractor, in every one of its brilliant pages.

And it is this Government which Señor Paulino repeatedly presents in his speech as measuring its justice by its force,—as at one time vacillating and fearful, and at others as haughty and arrogant!!

"The Minister should have selected other arms with which to attack his opponent; whom the united forces of England and France could never intimidate."

The history of the Abrantes mission is then briefly recounted, with apposite citations from the diplomatic correspondence of the Argentine and Brazilian Cabinets. These we pass over, as the public is already sufficiently acquainted with this dark page of Imperial diplomacy; but the concluding reflections of our author are too important to be omitted, revealing as they do the profound and painful impression, engendered in the public mind of the Empire, by an episode of the darkest intrigue, and most disgusting dissimulation, that the annals of diplomacy can present.

"And all this was done whilst a policy of neutrality and of cordiality was ostentatiously professed towards the Argentine Government!!

Let us hear Señor Ferreira Franca, when, urged by Deputy Ferraz, in the session of the 31st March, to present the instructions issued to the noble Viscount de Abrantes, and after having alleged that they had disappeared from the Archive, perhaps because he had not courage to encounter so great a responsibility, he replied "that the Government of Brazil was animated with the best intentions of harmony and good relations towards the Confederation and the Oriental State, and that it perceived that they might not be disturbed!" Oh what a farce, what want of dignity, what ineffable perfidy!

Señor Paulino now declares, after so many years of constant subterfuges and evasions, that the conduct of Viscount de Abrantes had never been disapproved, as he had acted in conformity with the letter of his instructions! Those then ordered him to make his *memorandum* a manifest of war against the conterminous Republics, to constitute himself the pilot of a European crusade, to give a mortal blow to the sovereignty and the most sacred prerogatives of American and sister communities, that tranquilly confided in the honor and loyalty of Brazil!

Should any doubts still be entertained even after reading the official communications, respecting a plan so treacherously combined, and which it was attempted to carry into effect, by lulling, with fallacious protestations, the victim it was wished to immolate, here are the testimonies of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Guizot to unmask the intrigue—

.....

In view of such proofs, what importance can be attached to the obstinate denial of the Imperial Government? Can it forsooth destroy the testimony of such eminent men as those we have just quoted? Señor Paulino, more frank or more regardless than his predecessors, at last resolved to confess an error, in which he seems to glory. Thanks to His Excellency for having removed from the country the bandage, whereby its servants wished to blind it, whose name the American States cannot henceforth hear, without associating it with an act of revolting perfidy.

And can there still be any one who denies as to the justice of the Argentine Confederation in the matter of the *memorandum?* We leave to upright spirits, we leave to the profound voice of conscience an answer which we do not require to confirm our judgment.

Señor Paulino did very well, in not insisting in his discourse upon this sorry episode of our policy; he did well in devoting it to silence, the forgiversations of an intrigue, so humiliating and diabolical, that Brazil repudiates it; that Brazil stigmatises it with all the violence of her indignation; since she wishes to appear radiant before the tribunal of nations and posterity, brilliant with the majesty of justice, powerful from the prestige of reason, and the glorious right of honor, and fidelity to good principles, and never to see the mantle of her Emperors stained with the impure filth of treacherous and hellish machinations"—

The other prominent points discussed in the pamphlet are the recognition of the Independence of the Argentine Province of Paraguay; the notorious protection extended to Argentine and Oriental emigrants by the Imperial Government, and in particular the clumsily constructed farce of the flight of General Paz; who escaped from the hands of the Imperial police, and reached the territory of Rio Grande by the aid and intervention of an IMPERIAL WAR STEAMER, and was forwarded to his destination in Paraguay, with the pomp and display of a conquering hero, or triumphal procession! and the reclamations of the Baron de Yacuhy against the legal authorities of the Oriental Republic, now alleged as the pretext of the armed intervention of the Empire in the affairs of that State. All these points are recorded and discussed in the calm of reason, and with a dignified impartiality, that merit our warmest sympathy and cordial support; and we sincerely regret that our available limits debar us at present from following our author through his interesting inquiry.

Such a publication, from the pen of a Brazilian, in the Portuguese language, given to the public in the pages of a widely circulated Journal, printed and publish ed in the Capital of the Empire, cannot fail to exercise a serious and decided effect on the cause and interests of the obnoxious Saquarema Cabinet and faction; whilst it cherishes the mutual sympathies, and fortifies the ties of common brotherhood, that unite the liberal and enlightened party of the Empire, with the advocates of rational liberty, and the champions of progressive civilization in the other sections of the great American Continent.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL PERIODICALS.

Our preceptions are enlivened, and our sensations enhanced by contrast. In these days of treason and disloyalty, it is doubly refreshing to turn our attention to the unsophisticated simplicity, the patriotic ardour, and the uncompromising resolution of the Interior Provinces. The vile traitors who dared to tamper with their loyalty, and the demagogues who invoked their sympathy and concurrence, as a motive and justification of their infamous revolt, may here read the classic repudiation of their scandalous proceeding, and the preamble of the overwhelming national anathema, that predooms them and their cause alike, to certain destruction and ineffable infamy.

SAN LUIS, in recording its vote as a Confederate Province, has bequeathed to the Argentine annals an eloquent and honourable legacy, in the interesting official correspondence recorded in the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 29th August; from which we select the following law, sanctioned by the Honourable Representation, with date 21st July, as a noble vindication of its aspersed honor, and a new and valid claim to the respect and sympathy of the Argentine Confederation.

"Article 1st—That till the Argentine Confederation be constituted in a secure and permanent manner, it must have a Supreme Chief, invested with absolute Public National Authority, to preside its high destinies—

2d—That this Supreme Chief must be exclusively the meritorious person of His Excellency Brigadier General D. Juan Manuel de Rosas, with the same investiture as that expressed in the preceding article.

3d—That in virtue of the unbounded confidence which this Representation has in the Honourable Chamber of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres, it confers its powers upon it, fully and without any limitation, to make the use of them it may deem expedient, as regards the non-admission of the resignation of the Supreme command of the Republic, so earnestly persisted in by H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Charged with the Foreign Relations, and all the national affairs of peace and war, of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier General D. JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS; this Representation confiding, from the enlightened and prudent penetration of the aforesaid Chamber, that it will know to calculate all the means that may tend to the alleviation, and the preservation of the important health of so worthy a chief.

4th—That in view of the Power which this Representation confers on the very worthy Chamber of the Province of Buenos Ayres, it freely and spontaneously adopts as its own, the responsibility of any incident that may ensue in the future, subjecting to its support, the life, the property, and the reputation of this Representation and its Constituents.

5th—That such being the uniform will of this Representation and its constituents, the present sanction will be signed by the entire Corporation, remitting a copy thereof to the Supreme Executive Power, that it may address printed copies of the same, with the notes of its reference, to His Excellency the Representative of the Foreign Relations, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier General D. JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, ordering its publication throughout all the extent of the Provinces, in due form."

[Here follow the signatures.]

SAN JUAN—It is with feelings of ineffable complacency that we record the following official document; not that we ever doubted for a moment the tried fidelity of the illustrious General Benavides, and the patriotic decision of the worthy and distinguished Province of San Juan, but as an *argumentum ad hominem* to the foul-mouthed slanderers, who have dared to sully the name of a respected and meritorious Chief, by openly associating it for months past, with the programme of their infamous treason. We leave the "Comercio del Plata," and the "Regeneracion," of Terrada, to account for the phenomenon as best they may; and we should like to see the igenious device, by which it is reduced to the category of a special interposition of Divine Providence in favor of their cause.

"San Juan, July 26th 1851—

The Government, anxious to correspond to the patriotic zeal and federal decision which the Citizens last night manifested, giving public expression to the enthusiasm wherewith they are animated, by the declaration which certain of the Provinces of the Confederation have made, naming the renowned Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas as its Supreme Chief, has accorded and

DECREES—

Article 1st—At One O'Clock to-day the Artillery Brigade of the Province will fire a salute of twenty one guns, in celebration of the patriotic Federal decision, which some of the Provinces have manifested, naming as SUPREME CHIEF of the Argentine Confederation, His Excellency the Governor and Captain General of the meritorious Province of Buenos Ayres, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Article 2d—Also, and for the same purpose, there will be a peal of all the church bells, comprehended within the limits of the City, during the salute provided in the preceding article.

Article 3d—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern—

BENAVIDES—

SATURNINO DE LA PERCILLA"—

["Gaceta Mercantil," 2d September.]

MONTEVIDEO—By the "Nueva Carmen," that arrived late on Tuesday evening, we have before us a file of the "Comercio del Plata" to the 7th Instan.

September 3d—Excessively snappish; the "Presse" of Paris, the "Diario de la Tarde," the "Iparagna," and, though last not least, the "British Packet," the special objects of its *spleeny* animadversions.

The short-lived armistice, between the besiegers and the besieg-ed terminated on Monday the 2d Instan, at 2 O'clock P. M.—

On the same date the garrison of the Cerro was relieved by a detachment of Imperial troops. They perhaps prefer garrison duty, and to change their quarters.

"It was reported *out-side*, that the troops of Urquiza were now within 25 leagues of the Cerrito."

September 4th—Several vicious kicks to the "British Packet," on very frivolous pretexts, and principally for rectifying some of its gross and glaring misrepresentations. Callous as we are to the censures and insendos of the "Comercio," and opposed to any thing that may savour of a personal squabble, we feel bound on this occasion to repel its gratuitous inferences and unfounded allegations.

"This number of the British Packet (that of the 30th August) is the one destined for Europe. Great efforts are therefore made to present things under the most favorable light than they really are for the dictator who pays it. By way of reinforcement it gives the names of the Envoys of the Provinces, that, possessed of patriotic ardour and decision, are sent in Buenos Ayres. It wishes it to be believed in Europe that they have been sent at present, in consequence of the movement in Entre-Rios and Corrientes. Accordingly it takes care to conceal how long they have been in Buenos Ayres. Some of them have already been there for years."

The passage so disingenuously commented in the following—

"Meanwhile the Provinces of the Confederation are rallying round the Central Government, with the patriotic ardor and decision we always anticipated. The following Representatives, invested with full powers by their respective constituencies, now exist in this Capital:—Dr. Don Alejodro de Gondra, for Tucuman and Jujuy; Dr. Don Pedro Echenique, for Salta; Dr. Don Inin Cáseres, for Cordova; Don Jose Antonio Duran, for Rioja; Don Nicolas Villanueva, for Mendoza; and Don Miguel Otero for Catamarca. The sentiments and opinions of the remaining Provinces are known to be in perfect accordance."

Now the fact is, that all the individuals mentioned, with the exception of D. Miguel Otero, have very recently resided in Buenos Ayres; and the appointment of this gentlemen himself, as Representative of the Province of Catamarca is of very recent date, and expressly on account of the movement in Entre-Rios: and we have only further to remark on the subject, that the "Comercio" is perfectly at liberty to blust, if it can, the edge of an unwelcome truth, but not at the expense of our consistency and veracity. As regards its other malicious representations we consider them too silly and despicable to merit attention.

The Brazilian Steamer "Paquete do Sul," was about to start for Rio Grande, to convey,

as was supposed, to Montevideo, part of the battalion of artillery, brought thither from Rio Janeiro, in the Steamer "Bahiana."

September 5th.—Three columns of extracts from periodicals of Rio Grande, ranging from the 9th to the 25th August. According to these extracts, Rio Grande is instinct with military preparatives, made, and making, *and to be made*; a very large proportion comprehended in the latter category. Let any one fond of mental experiments read these three columns of extract *seriatim*, and try to sum up the amount of his information when he has finished, and we venture to say that he will have a pretty vivid conception of chaos. We trust the "Comercio, will excuse our attempting on this occasion a kind of classification for our convenience, and, as in duty bound, we commence with—COUNT CAXIAS. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilians, last second of course to Urquiza, should a junction ever be effected, is reported to have been at Poncho Verde on the 7th August, in "march for the other side." His popularity among the Rio Grandinos, enough to excite the "green eyed monster" in the placid and amiable Pedro Segundo."

On the 8th—His Excellency the Commander in Chief, left Poncho Verde, with the artillery force under the gallant Colonel Osorio, in rout for Santa Ana do Livramento.

On the 10th Count Caxias was at the establishment of Ingratia, became *encontrando* a division of upwards of 1000 men, who were hastening forward, by forced marches, to reinforce the gallant division of the left, under the command of Brigadier Fernandes.

Brigido Silveira arrived somewhere on the 8th, and set off on the 7th [such is the chronological order of the Comercio] for the frontiers of Cheiy, with *nearly fifty* Orientals, commissioned to collect the scattered remnants of the Oriental emigrations.

Colonel Canavarro reported to have entered the Oriental territory with 1000 men; where he *was to be joined* by numberless parties. It is proper to bear in mind that we had him in the Department of Cerro Largo, several weeks back, with three or four times his present force.

Baron de Yacuhy—The notorious Rob-Roy of the Brazilian frontier "has collected large numbers," whether of armed men or horned cattle, deponent sayeth not: his predilections hitherto have been decidedly in favour of the latter.

Brigadier Caldwell and Colonel Prates were at Bego, they had left only "old women and children," whence we may infer that all the able bodies young women are enrolled. This extreme measure must add considerably to the power and prestige of the Imperial cause.

General Madariaga,—with 200 Correntinos was at Poncho Verde about the 15th; and Bento Manuel Ribeiro had been appointed to the command of the forces of San Gabriel, and was occupied in organizing the National Guard.

Colonel Lamas had sent his family into the Brazilian territory, and was daily expected *in propria persona*. The readers of the "Comercio" cannot have forgotten, that the ubiquitous Colonel joined Urquiza at a very early stage of the invasion; yet he is now with his brilliant division incorporated with the army of Pro. Silva Ortiz. Such tales should be confined to the nursery.

All these details, and a variety of others that for brevity's sake we omit, give a sum total of *twenty* 10,000; the enthusiasm and martial ardour "unprecedented."

September 6th. This number almost exclusively occupied with the article addressed by its foreign readers; and specially prepared for the Buenos Ayres Packet. Some of its contents are remarkable, and its apparent omissions still more so; but we reserve its detailed consideration for another opportunity.

On announcing that the Brazilian army had passed the frontier the "Comercio" gives to its Imperial allies a wholesome philippic, on account of their tardy movements.

"The Brazilian army has crossed the frontiers. Had *some* of its divisions done so at the same time as the Entre Rios army, the war would now have been terminated".... "We *suppose* it may now be approaching the Rio Negro."

We have here a tacit confession of the truth of our prediction, that Urquiza had been too precipitate in his movements; and a satisfactory reason assigned for the inaction in which he had remained, and still remained at our latest dates. In the teeth of these notorious and palpable facts, it is laughable to here the "Comercio" talk so complacently of the "vanquished remnants" of the legal forces, and the "impossibility of prolonging the war." The *three shots* fired by Commodore Grenfell, in the Paraná, are the only instances of formal hostilities of which we have yet heard.

September 7th—The hurricane had expended its rage in the two preceding numbers, and the langour of the necessary reaction pervades the present one. Nothing worth our remarks or counter movements; owing perhaps to the incidental but significant admission, which we we forgot to mention under its proper date,—"That the season had been unusually dry, and consequently, causing a great loss of horses and especially of oxen; which greatly impeded the movements of our gallant columns." In South American warfare these are important elements, and not to be replaced in a month.

To sum up. After a careful collation of the manifarious details, at once meagre and conflicting, we find no positive or reliable evidence, that any regularly organised Brazilian force had entered the Oriental territory, down to the 25th August.

The present and situation of Urquiza are involved in temporary mystery; and if there already be a lack of horses and oxen, it may truly be said, "that his blushing honours have been nipp'd in the bud." In such case, the long and lordly talked-of junction with his Imperial allies, may safely be posponed to the Greek calends.

BUENOS AYRES.

Events, like the Imperial army, move at a slow pace. The arrival of the «Nuevo Carmen,» instead of developing the plot of the drama, has left it involved in deeper mystery than ever. The news from Rio Grande, published in the "Comercio del Plata," and of which we have given a copious extract in another page, show at least that past panics, have been utterly unfounded. After all the vaporing and gasconading, the tiny truth amounts to this, that Urquiza cannot act without the Brazilians, and the Brazilians cannot get forward from the unexpected and unforseen loss of the horses and oxen.

The absence of alleged triumphs, the sepulchral silence as to the ongoings and whereabouts of Urquiza, and above all the crest-fallen and querimonious tone of their Montevidean Mentor, clearly show that matters have assumed a different aspect from what they expected: but what the exact nature or extent of that change may be we are not prepared to say. The plot is even thickened by a prevalent rumour as to new proceedings, posterior to the late abortive armistice.

As some alleviation of the suspense, the «Honourable Representatives» of the Province have been called for Monday next, to take into consideration important matters; and it is probable that their deliberations and discussions may throw some new light on the labyrinth of events, and, at the same time, we trust, relieve the Province and the Republic from the painful anxiety, in which they have been kept for many months past, owing to His Excellency's repeated resignation of the Supreme Command.

Meanwhile the Governor of Rioja, Don Manuel Vicente Bustos has forwarded an interesting and most satisfactory communication to General Rosas, assuring him of the unwavering adhesion of that Province and Government; the publication of which we must postpone till our next number.

We are pleased to see that the late gross misrepresentations of the "Comercio" have called forth spirited demonstrations of its disingenuousness from the «Diario de la Tarde,» and «Diario de Avisos»; and we avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate our respected contemporaries on their triumphant refutation of its foul statements.

In matters of opinion, we give, as we claim, a reasonable latitude; but we repudiate the system of the «Comercio,» in attempting to invalidate plain matters of fact, by gratuitous assumptions and calumnious aspersions.

That the Imperial alliance, with its *slow*, and evidently *reluctant* movements, should be productive of spleen and annoyance is no fault of ours. We distinctly predicted these bitter fruits, from the heterogeneous and incompatible elements of the bungling alliance; and therefore the "Comercio" must select some other victim on whose head it may pour the vials of its reckless exasperation. We suggest the Baron de Yacuhy, Count Caxias, Señor Paulino, or Pedro Sagundo himself, as may best suit its own feelings or wishes.

Correspondence from Rio Janeiro announces the arrival at that Port of the steamer, "Manuelita Rosas," constructed in the United States expressly for the traffic of the interior rivers of this Republic; and of which we inserted a highly complimentary notice some weeks back, from an Italian paper. She was undergoing some slight repairs, and would proceed to her destination as soon as they were completed.

We hail her approach as a bond of union and a source of blessing. Providence has lavished on these favoured regions its choicest favours; and the fulness of time has now come to gather in the fruits of its bountiful harvest. Intercourse, social and commercial, is the great agent of modern civilization; and steam, as the instrument of facilitating and accelerating that intercourse, has already achieved triumphs, that stamp the character of the age. It is no longer a matter of hypothesis or doubtful speculation; we may read its history and tendency, progress, in the two greatest industrial and commercial communities of the globe; in the dense population of the British Isles, and the yet comparatively desert solitudes of the United States.

In less than half a century, it has transformed the face of social nature, in the one and in the other; and is heralding as it were a new spirit of confidence and concord into their respective social systems. More powerful than the sword of Napoleon, more persuasive than the eloquence of Burke, steam dispels the mist of ignorance, levels the barriers of national antipathies, and blends communities in the silken cords of mutual dependence and reciprocal self interests; and it may be emphatically pronounced, that "its triumphs are the triumphs of mankind."

In the length and breadth of the majestic Plate, with its numberless tributaries; intersecting and traversing some of the richest and fairest portions of the habitable world, we see a theatre of enterprise for the "Manuelita Rosas," worthy of her name and mission; and, with an instinctive presentiment of her triumph, we cheerfully anticipate our cordial congratulations.

Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.—The announced anniversary came off on thursday evening with flying colours. Between Scholars and spectators the Chapel was crowded to the door; and many who had only standing accommodation in the passages, we speak advisedly and from experience, felt the time pass quickly and pleasantly, and we have no doubt would gladly patronise a similar occasion, on the same terms. He must have sunk low in the depths of human depravity, who can stifle his sympathetic impulses in behalf of the innocent, amidst the smiling; and 250 smiling faces, radiant with hope, and the generous aspirations of youth unsullied and unrepressed by rude contact with the world, is a sight worth seeing.

The wish to please their parents and friends, is a powerful and legitimate stimulus to the youthful mind; and, in the economy of divine wisdom, the work of praise may still be perfected from their innocent lips and guileless hearts. One object of the Sunday-School is to turn the hearts of children to their parents;" and the direct tendency of such exhibitions, as that we had the satisfaction of witnessing on Thursday evening; is to cultivate in a variety of entertaining and attractive forms now enlivened by the dramatic effect of dialogue, and anon enchanced by the charms of poetry and music. Considerable care must have been expended in the selection of hymns and lessons connected with such care are not likely soon to be forgotten. To the Reverend and respected Superintendent, and his worthy coadjutors in this labour of love, we tender our cordial congratulations, satisfied that they are only a faithful echo of the sentiments of the meeting, and the community at large.

The collection at the door was a very effective appeal from the lips of a numerous Sunday-School; and is entitled to a place on its intrinsic merits.

COLD WATER SONG.—Tune "Sparkling and Bright"

Sparkling and bright in its liquid light
Is the water in our glasses,
'Twill give you health, 'twill give you wealth
To kids and rosy lasses.

Chorus.—O then resign your ruby wine
And sparkling ale and cider,
There's nothing so good for the youthful blood,
Or sweet as the sparking water

Better than g si or wine
From the crystal fountains flowing;
A calm delighful holy thing
To happy homes bestowing.

Chorus.—O then refrain
Sorrow has fled from the heart that bled
Of the weeping wife and mother,
They 've given up the poisoned cup,
Son, husband, daughter, brother.

Chorus.—O then resign &c.

We are politely informed that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to place the following decree, on the petition of the German Evangelical Congregation requesting permission to erect a Chapel in this City.—

"Sept. 8th 1851.—

The license solicited by the Committee appointed by the German Evangelical Congregation, for the erection of a Chapel in this city is hereby granted, always with entire subjection to the laws of the Country and without any detriment whatever to their properties. For its sufficient effect, let a copy of the same be forwarded to the Chief of Police *ad-interim*, and this petition, with the corresponding designs returned to the representing Committee.

The under-Secretary of the Home Department.

Benedicto Maciel."

We are rejoiced to see this considerate courtesy of H. E. towards a numerous and highly respectable class of foreign residents.

The number of the Delegates from the Provinces has been increased this week by the arrival, on the 10th inst., of the Rev. D. D. Jose Amenabar, with full powers from that of Santa Fé. Señor Don Fermin Yrigoyen, of this city, has also received this week the appointment of Plenipotentiary from that of the Province of San Juan. We beg to call the attention of the "Comercio del Plata," to the date of the Rev Gentleman's arrival, and the other delegation.

Miscellaneous.

Yankees.—A Yankee is never upset by the astonishing. He walks upon the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the sensation of his legs is not among the mist of Niagara. One of his cousins sauntered into the office of the lightning telegraph and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to New York. "Ten minutes," was the reply. "*I can't wait*," said the Yankee.

A Tuscarora friend once gave us an account of the English sporting on a grouse moor, taking possession of it in the name of the Queen, when, on going over it, they found a Yankee swapping a jacket with a native while he obtained a temporary grant from him, and at the same time half a dozen of the like species were digging into a guano bank and fast filling a small flask with the precious dust. The flask was watered and secluded bay.

In short, the Yankee is the real practical reformer, and you will find him in every quarter of both the civilized and uncivilized world, teaching the natives something useful, and sometimes, alas! something quite the best of missionaries. His opinion is, that an ounce of practice is worth a thousand pounds of dogmatism. "And who are you, stranger?" "Nothing like a live Yankee—he is a perpetual motion", and will assuredly shine at the present World's Fair.

(*D. Times*)

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"You said you were over for Hayti, Captain? Inquired a bright-eyed, dark-skinned, but good-looking man, who might have been three to four degrees from the pure African, as he stepped over the gunwale of my little brig, in a pleasant morning in September, sixteen years ago.

"Yes," I replie t, 'clear to day, and shall drop down by the morning tide.'

'Any passengers?'

'None.'

'If I can get ready I will take a passage with you. My baggage, which is bulky, is ten miles from the city, in New Jersey. But, Captain, should I go, could you manage to land me— I don't care where, so that it is on the Island of Hayti—by night—secretly?' and the man looked me steadily in the face, as he asked the question.

Hayti was then, as it is now and will be, until re-occupied and governed by the whites, unsettled, revolutionized. I at once made up my mind that my copper colored friend, albeit he spoke correct English, was an exile from the Island, desirous of returning on some political enterprise, and very readily expressed my willingness to take him and put him ashore as near St. Domingo, my place of destination, as he deemed it prudent to land.

The next morning, my dark-visaged passenger came on board, followed by a dozen trunks, which if not bulky were heavy, as the efforts of my men in lifting them gave convincing evidence. He saw me eyeing his baggage curiously, and with a careless laugh, remarked—

"If the Weight enough, captain, you will soon hear of a government being overturned."

"Oh ho!" said I to myself, "I have indeed, got a political conspirator on board. Well, let the devil look after his own color—I care not who wins.'

I pass over the incidents of the voyage, during which, the impression was deepened on my mind that my passenger was destined to play the part of Catalini to an astonished audience of darkies, in that stronghold of darkydom, Hayti. My promise was fulfilled, I put my friend, with his heavy luggage, safely on shore, I pocketed the passage money, and had forgotten all about him, when he again presented himself to my notice.

This time, however, he was not quite so cool.

'I'm in a hurry to get away from this Island,' he exclaimed.

'The devil you are !—did'nt the trunks weigh enough ?'

He grinned diabolically, but without otherwise not ring the remark, continued—'Captain, can't you be off to-night ?'

'Off to-night ! impossible. I have not carried enough on board for ballast.'

'Never mind the cargo. Sail to-night and name the price.'

'It is done—I'm chartered.'

'Break the charter.'

'That will not do ; but keep cool. You are safe enough. The brigantine Louisa sails to-night for New York. You can get aboard of her.'

'Impossible,' and the man's pallid cheeks quivered as he spoke—'they will watch her, knowing that I am about to sail.'

'But I can arrange that, if your baggage is not too heavy,' and I smiled as I spoke. 'Be aboard before two hours after dark, and I will see you safe in the cabin of the Louisa. But bring light weight with you, or the risk will be greater.'

He shook my hand and left me. I went on board the Louisa, told the captain that a poor devil of a patriot sought the means of escape, and arranged the passage. When I returned to my own brig, the supposed patriot was there, having in a few minute brought his baggage down and made himself ready for the flight. The boat of the brig was promptly manned, and we pushed out of the harbor. As the men gave way, he appeared to be greatly relieved.

'It's a dangerous game I've been playing,' said he.

'And a losing one,' I added.

'That depends much on yourself,' he returned, with a smile. 'But we shall meet, I hope, in New York. Then, if not before, you'll know all about it.'

We lay off at the distance of six miles, for the brigantine, which did not reach us till after midnight. The supposed patriot, the again exiled subject of Soulouque, went over to the protection of the captain of the Louisa, and I returned to town with the pleasant feeling abeat my heart which arises from the consciousness of a generous act performed. The next morning, on visiting a coffee-house, much frequented by merchants and captains, an unusual excitement attracted my attention.

'What is the matter now ?' I enquired of an acquaintance.

'Why haven't you read the proclamation of the government ? Five thousand dollars for the head of a half-blooded African who entered the Island with spurious coin. There is the proclamation.'

I read the document ; it offered a reward of five thousand dollars for my passenger ; the man I had secretly aided in his escape. I felt exceedingly uncomfortable of course, but said nothing.

When I returned to New York we met ; but I did not renew the acquaintance. I have looked with suspicion on all political adventurers, especially tawny ones, ever since. The fellow made three thousand dollars by the operation ; he risked his head, and had for once, would have paid the forfeit.—(N. Y. Pathfinder.)

THE SCIENTIFIC MAGNET.

Gas light was first made known in 1737 and 1738, by Dr. Clayton, in England; whose numerous experiments proved that bituminous coal, exposed to a high heat in close vessels, gave off an air or gas similar to the fire-damp which is so distructive in the coal mines. The air thus produced burned with a brighter flame.

The first use of gas for purposes of illumination was made by Mr. William Murdoch, in 1792, at Redruth, in Cornwall, England. He used it for lighting his house and offices. He made portable vessels, so that he could carry it round and use it at pleasure. His first public display of gas light, was in 1802, on occasion of celebrating the peace of Amiens.

The first time gas light was extensively applied systematically, was in 1804, when Mr. Murdoch fitted up the great cotton mills of Messrs. Phillips & Lee, at Manchester, with apparatus, giving a light equal to 3,000 candles.

From this time gas became popular as a means of illumination, and in 1820 to 1822 the manufacture and supply of gas has become an extensive business with a number of companies.

Gas is at the present times in use in all the principal cities of the civilized world for private dwellings, stores, and streets.

There are 18 public gas works in London, managed by 12 public companies, and several private companies; £2,800,000 capital are invested; £450,000 revenue. The annual consumption of coal is reported to be 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas made; 30,400 street burners; 134,300 private burners, and 2,500 persons employed in the manufacture.

Carbureted hydrogen, the gas produced by the distillation of coal, is occasionally found in a natural state issuing from springs. An instance of this occurs at Fredonia, in this State, where it issues so abundantly that it is used in lighting the village with gas. In many springs in this State and those west of New York, this gas is freely evolved.

Pure hydrogen, which is carbureted for purposes of illumination, is without color, taste or odor. Its specific gravity is 69-1000th, compose1 with common air as the standard. It burns in air with a pale blue flame, and is commonly called "the phosphorus's candle." It forms water with one half its volume of oxygen. It is procured from water by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc or iron—the hydrogen of the water being liberated, and the iron or zinc being oxidized. Hydrogen is the gas used for filling balloons on account of its lightness, being only one-fourteenth as heavy as air.—*Sun.*"

New Female Costume.

"The first example of the Turkish skirt and Turkish trowsers has made its appearance on East Water street this afternoon, May 19th. The dress is of green silk, and the trowsers of white linen, full and gathered below the knee at the ankle, with a short ruff. The appearance is extremely elegant and graceful. The young lady, who has had the courage thus to face the Mede-and-Persian code of fashion, is a tall woman, and disdard an awkward and unless style of dress for one both becoming and commodious, deserves the highest praise. We trust that a host of others will follow her example, and relieve street sweeping to its legitimate professions."

(From the Boston Transcript, May 23.)

The Parisian *elegants*, though loth to lull shirt may gracefully sweep over the carpet of a saloon, is never guilty of the provincial vulgarity of allowing the trailing length of an evening dress to be dragged through the dirt of a promenade, and glides unspotted through the miry thoroughfares. We beg, however, not to dissuade any ladies in this, our liberal country, from renewing the patriotic blood that filled, and from showing their independence of the "tyranny, which has characterized all" foreign millioners," from the days of Homer's flowing robed heroines, and the embarrassed outfits of those earliest and quaintest of fashion plates. Though we had supposed that an inch or two would suffice in ordinary walking, we cordially agree that the curtailment to the knee will be invaluable in a spring thaw, especially if accompanied with top boots. We are convinced also that the trowsers will afford much warmth to delicate limbs, though as yet we do not see how this effect is increased by cutting off the superabundant petticoat. For the matter of grace, we would rather defer our opinion, until we are more habituated to the new mode. It is a nine gift in masculine habiliments, and to the revelations of a more developed contour. The ladies of education and refinement, to whom we owe this change, announce to us that the dress is still in a transition state. From the specimen of their energy and independence, we think it very probable. Turkish trowsers are of cumbrous and ungainly amplitude; they will, no doubt, soon give place to their offspring of ugly fluity, and passing through the various ungainly phases of pantaloondom, will eventually arrive at that simple and untrammelled style of dress, little short of unexceptionable, have unfortunately associated with the ballet. We would suggest as an ornament the motto—*"Honi soit qui mal y pense,"* worn in its original position. Long dresses are highly unsuitable for countries where women seek to charm by domestic grace, and the distinctive attractions of their sex. But with us, where they already figuratively assume the garments of the other sex in public meetings and conventions, they should also enjoy in private life the national privilege of resting their feet on chairbacks and mantel-pieces in comfortable costume. We have not yet learned how the long wearers of straw hats, sack coats, and trowsers," are to be distinguished from masculine lovers of the habiliments. Until some definite badge shall be devised, we can imagine much confusion arising in the arrangement of ladies' cabins and double-bedded lodging rooms. But we hope, for the cause of progress that any little awkward contretemps of the kind may arise will be taken of good part, for there never yet was a great cause without some martyrs.

"N. Y. Herald."

EXCHANGE—Sept. 12.

Spanish Doubloons and Patacos	2¼
Patriot Doubloons	a 38¼
Spanish do.	a 38¼
Bills on England, per double	12a. a 12a. 6d. per cur.
Do. do. France,	ency ..... per dol. 21¼d.
Do. do. France, per Doubloon	..... 80 a 92 fr. per cur.
United States, do.	..... premium pr. cent. a
Rio Janeiro, do.	..... exchange during the
The highest price of Patriot week 39	Doubloons during the
The lowest 381	

Permits for shipping specie p. c. a ¼

In Exchange there have been transactions to some extent at current rates, but none in specie.

EXPORTS—Sept. 12.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow	Without bulls, 23 a 26 lbs.	80 a	85
Do. do. do.	cow, 22 lbs.	75 a	80
Do. do. do.	calf, 2½ bulls, 23 lbs.	75 a	80
Do. do. do.	27 lbs.	75 a	80
Hides, for Spain,	20 a 22 lbs.	80 a	82½
Do. do.	N. American, 20 a 21 lbs.	76 a	80
Do. of all sizes		75 a	80
Do. of low weights,	say over 17 lbs.	80 a	81
Do. of all sizes,	say 20-7 lbs.	75 a	81
Ox hides, salted,	50 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.	58 a	62
Cow do.		52 a	56
Horse do. dry, each		14 a	18
Do. do. salted	"	7 a	7½
Goats, dry, 1 dol. each,	weighing pesada 35 lbs.	68 a	72
Skins, duty 4 ¢			
Sheep, washed, marked,	per 30 lbs.	36 a	55
Natrii, (scarce),	per lb.	8 a	9
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty,	per 25 lbs.	25 a	28
Do. washed	"	42 a	44
Merino, dirty,	"	35 a	40
Do. washed	"	50 a	60
Fine, dirty	"	40 a	45
Do. washed	"	60 a	70
Cowhorns, baled	..... silver	24 a	28½
Horse hair, duty 4 ¢			
" Short,	"	46 a	50
" mixed	"	90 a	100
" long	"	131 a	140
Cow hair, with guts,		40 a	45
Do. do. clean	"	25 a	30
Tallow, melted, duty free,			
" good,	per arroba.	30 a	31
" pure	"	28 a	30
Hide cuttings, garas, duty 4 ¢,	per label	4 a	5
Horns, dry, 4 ¢	Ox, mil ..... prime	1000 a	1300
Inferior do.	"	700 a	900
Do. Cow	"	400 a	450
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ¢		8 a	9
Long fibre, lb.		16 a	18
Ibis, short white		5 a	6
Do. loose		5 a	6
Jerked beef, duty 4 ¢	per	35 a	37
Beans, small, marked	8 pounds	30 a	40
Maize's grains, 6 à 7	lbs. silver, or cur	18 a	19
Goat skins, per dozen	..... silver	25 a	27

FREIGHTS.-Sept. 12.-Rates.

England.

Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.		70 à 75s.
Salted do.	"	40
Tallow, in boxes & pipes	"	75 & 80s.
Bales of wool and horse	"	75 & 80s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ⅝ pd.)		— à 60/c.
Salted do.	"	— à 30
Tallow,	1000 k. in boxes or pipes	— à 60
Produce in bales, per 42 fr.		40 à 45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ⅝ pd.)		70 a 75s.
Salted do.	"	50 à 55s.
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ½ pd.)		20 à 22
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ½ pd.)		1 à 1¼c.
Salted do.	"	1 à 1
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 c.		5 à 6$
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3rls.
Pernambuco.		
Jerked Beef, per 100 lbs.		5rls.
Bahia.		
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms		6 rls.

MARKET, Sept. 12, 1851.

Sales during the week :—

Ex-Fido, from Hamburg, 400 boxes, 100 baskets, 100 casks and 400 demijohns of 2½ gals. gin 41 dols.; 200 demijohns of 1 gal. do. 18 dols.; 10 pipes rum, 128 gals. 2,500 dols. Ex-Florida, from Bordeaux, 190 casks wine, 340 dols. Ex Uruguay, from Bordeaux, 590 casks wine, 300 dolls., and 40 do. 340 dols.

From deposit—700 barre s flour, 163 dols. cur.; 36 boxes sardines 14 dols. per full size case; 60 barrels white Santos sugar, 37 dols.; 25 pipes Brazil cafia, 1350 dols. cash.

By Auction—White Havana sugar 49½ dols.; Santos white, 37 and brown 30 dols.; loaf sugar 56 dols.; Carolina rice, 21½ dols.; Corrientes tobacco, 60 dols.; American starch, 39 dols.

PRICES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, shandant		qtl.	830
Hoop and sheet	"	"	35
Coals,		ton	8½ dols. stl.
Canel coals			250
" Smith, scarce			340
Lumber, American foot 5¼ rix. currency.			
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet		30 à	34
Russian pine	do.	silver	32
" pitch pine,	"	silver	36
Flag stones [on shore]		per yard	22
Tin plate [on shore]	box	silver	11
" bar		curr. qtl.	490½
Shingles per m.		"	100

Salt Cadiz and Lisbon, on board, silver, 11 rls.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, September 6, Wind S., British schooner Queen of the West, 159 tons, S. Tregarthen, from Cadiz 4th July, to John Galt Smith & Co., with 106 lasts salt, 400 kegs olives, 1 box and 4 packages books.

Passenger—1.

British schooner John Murray, 143 tons, John A. Bush, from Glasgow 5th May (put in to Rio Janeiro with damage on 26th July, and sailed thence 22d August,) to James C. Thompson & Co., with 30 tons iron, 1600 bars and 12 bundles do., 440 kegs powder, 17 packges hardware, 190 packages liquors, 1 box saddlery, 1 barrel brandy, 26 bales and 11 boxes merchandise.

Hamburg brig Friedrich Ernst, 161 tons, A. E. Amendsen, from Hamburg 30th June, to Freyer Brothers, with 20 tons coal, 1000 demijohns gin, 51 packages drugs, 1 pianoforte. 152 boxes, 2 4 packages, 16 bags and 40 barrels merchandise. Passengers—13.

Sardinian brig Lacorto Ligure, 172 tons, Louis Bauer, from Boston 28 June, to Bartholomé Vale & Co., with 953 barrels and 300 ha f barrels flour, 100 barrels refined sugar, 180 do., rice, 90 dozens and 1 box brooms, 29 barrels rum, 255 bales candlewick, 140 boxes tea, 20 do. cassia, 50 bags pepper, 35¼ doubloons, 4 gatapercas.

Sailed, French ship Lisa, 359 tons, Bonnet, for Bordeaux, despatched by Vivar & Billinghurst, with 32 hides wool, 4 do. sheep skins, 9 do. hide cuttings, 1 do. ostrich feathers, 2 do. horse hair, 89 boxes tallow, 1 last bones, 14 pipes do., 720 dry ox and cow hides, 98,400 horns, 174,200 bones.

American brigantine Branan, 185 tons, Wilkins, for Montevideo, despatched by Henry J. Rapes, with 4900 dry ox and cow hides, 1400 salted do. do.

Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, J. B. Sbezaffino, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Portuguese barque Amazonas, 200 tons, Repetto, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by José Coelho Meyrolles; with 807 quintals jerked beef, 74 barrels and 36 serrons tallow, 1½ pipes do., 4 boxes combs. (This vessel having cleared outwards on the 28th ult., her cargo was included in the exports of August, published in our number of 30th ult.)

American schooner John E. Davison, 95 tons, Smiley, for Malvinas, in ballast.

Sardinian polacre Giuseppina, 199 tons, Demoro, for Brazil, despatched by Adolfo Manelli & Co., with 1000 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox and cow hides.

Danish brig Von Brock, 181 tons, Jacobsen, for Hamburg, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 28300 dry ox and cow hides, 940 salted do. do., 107 salted horse hides, 1800 horns, 16 bales hair, 4 do. ostrich feathers.

Sailed, September 7th, Wind S., Brazilian brig California, 194 tons, Oliveira, for Parnaguá, despatched by José Marques Sousa, with 2297 quintals jerked beef, 80 boxes tallow, 26 serrons do., 1 bundle nutria skins.

Arrived, September 9th, Wind E., Prussian barque Carl Friedrich, 325 tons, C. J. Wessenow, from Memel 8th, Elsineur 12th June, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 10,739 feet lumber.

Arrived, September 9th, Wind S.S.W., in the afternoon changed to W.S.W., rain, Portuguese brig General Rego, 225 tons, Manuel da Silva Reis, from Santos 24th ult., to Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 1738 barrels sugar, 200 rolls tobacco, 100 bags coffee, 19 boxes sweetmeats.

Sardinian schooner "Nueva Carmen," 121 tons, Domingo Maccio, from Montevideo, 8th inst, in ballast.

Passengers 13.

Sailed, Spanish barque Urania, 260 tons, Martinaty, for Hull, despatched by E. Ochoa and Co., with 5,100 quintals jerked beef, 1,570 horns, 300 boxes candles, 95 do. tallow.

Arrived, September 10th, Wind S. S. W., in the afternoon changed to N., British schooner Bosphorus, 246 tons James Gibson, from Liverpool 3d July, to Duguid Barton and Co., with 1 bag, 315 boxes and 2 barrels tin, 24 casks and 3 barrels hardware, 293 boxes and 107 bales merchandize, 50 box s cheese, 129 crates and 7 casks earthenware, 1 box books 30 bundles spades, 6 pigs lead, 1,335 bars, 1,134 bundles iron, 604 tons coal.

Sailed, British barque Kyle, 332 tons, Fildy, for England, despatched by Santamaria Llambi and Cambaceres, with 312 ton bones.

Danish brig Ocean, 190 tons, Jensen, for New York, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 10,331 dry ox and cow hides, 1,770 salted do. do., 3,200 horns, 14 bales hide cuttings.

Arrived, September 11th, Wind N., Spanish brig Palamos, 204 tons, Juan Cabrujas, from Havana, 24th June, to E. Ochoa and Co., with 232 doubloons, 14 dollars.

Passengers 3.

Sailed, Spanish brig Restaurador, 202 tons, Gabriel Godoy, for Havana, despatched by José Cendagorta and Co., with 4000 quintals jerked beef, 46 boxes tallow, 89 casks do. 29 pieces canvas, 24 hats.

No arrivals or sailings, September 12, Wind N.

The Brazilian brig Leao, 218 tons, Oliveira, master, which sailed hence on the 12th June for the Salado, cleared at the Custom House on the 28th August, for Brazil, despatched by Narciso Martinez & Sons, with 4000 quintals jerked beef. The cargo of this vessel was not included in our statement of Exports of August.

The Spanish brig Andaluz, 160 tons, Maqueda, which sailed hence on the 2d August for Salado, cleared at the Custom House for Spain on the 10th inst, despatched by Zumaran and Co., with 7,294 dry ox and cow hides, 1,000 salted do. do., 1,041 do. horse do., 100 boxes tallow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Gentleman, native of Germany, lately arrived, begs leave to recommend his services as Merchant's clerk or as Book-keeper. Apply at No. 59, Calle Mayo. sep. 13—3 e.

Removal. Messrs. Dickson & Co., have removed from No. 13, Calle Santa Rosa, to No. 17, Calle Representantes.
Sept. 11, 1851. sep. 13—3 p.

2 Tilburys for Sale, to be seen at the Barrack del Señor Martin, Plaza de Monserratas, Stanhope and a Bennett, London made, mail axles, globe lamps, and with harness brass mounted complete, lately received per barque "Adelaide." Apply to Messrs. Ogilvie, Calle Lima, 33, opposite said Barrack, who has for sale 2 jockey and a few of Mollmorer's patent elastic seat saddles, best Holland's gin in cases, and Alcoys & Co's. India pale ale in barrels of 34 doz. Sep. 13—5 c.

For Sale, an establishment situated in the district of Cañuelas, 16 leagues from town; it comprises a square league of land, 700 to 800 head of horned cattle, 700 to 800 sheep and 300 to 350 mares and horses. Parties interested in the purchase of the same will please apply to Don Julian Rosquellas, Almacen de la Estrella, on the Barracas Road. Sep. 13—3 p.

For Sale, a first-rate modern built Barouche, but very little used, fit for one horse or two, will seat 5 or 6 persons comfortably; has a driver's seat in front, cut glass lamps and an India rubber stable cloth and whip complete. Will be sold a bargain, the owner having no use for it; having a duplicate it can be examined at any hour of the day by calling at the Barracs de Santa Clara, No. 231 Calle del General Lopez (formerly Restaurador.) Sep. 13—3 c.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN, of the Hibernian Tavern, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and he now announces that he has made arrangements whereby gentlemen can be supplied with board and lodging on the most reasonable terms. Lunch and refreshments at all hours of the day. Dinner as usual at half-past one, and half-past three o'clock. All sorts of liquors and wines of the best quality always on hand.
sug 16—3c.

Notice. The co-partnership of the undersigned, which was formed on the 1st September, 1849, for the transaction of produce and Commission-business in the Barraca de la Alalaya, under the firm of Edward Newton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding accounts will be settled by F. W. Reynolds.
Buenos Ayres, 1st Sept., 1851.
Edward Newton.
F. W. Reynolds.

Buenos Ayres, 1st September, 1851.
The produce and Commission-business hitherto transacted in the Barraca de la Alalaya by Edward Newton & Co., will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
sep. 6—3 c. Edward Newton.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, History, Mensuration, Engineering, Algebra, Trigonometry (plane and spherical) Conic Sections, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.

Hours of attendance from 10 to 4. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. j27.

Messrs. Dickson & Co. beg to notify that Mr. John Hughes retired from the firm on the 1st inst., and that Mr. Walter Churchill remains in the sole charge of the business.
Buenos Ayres, 4th September, 1851. s.6- 3c.

To be RAFFLED, with permission from the competent Authorities, a picture of national costumes, valued at 1600 dollars; tickets 20 dollars each. Apply at Mr. Campbell's Bookstore, opposite the Cathedral. Sept. 6—6p.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY,
Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "UNIVERSO," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Furnela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement.
a26—c. o.

For Sale, a nearly new English Phaeton, to carry 6 persons, to be used closed or perfectly open at pleasure, very strong, light and neat, with pole for two horses, and shafts for one horse, lamps and everything of the very best workmanship and highly finished with superior harness complete for two horses, and an extra suit for one horse, to suit single or double. All highly silver plated on German silver.

Also, a superior London made Tilbury slightly used very strong and neat with harness, complete brass mounted. Apply at 79 Calle Santa Clara.
Sept. 6—3 c.

The person who found a Gold Watch on the 29th August in the Privy of the Commercial Rooms, is hereby requested to deliver it at the above establishment, where he will be duly rewarded. The watch is of Lancashire manufacture and bears the number 9280, should it be offered for sale, parties are requested to detain it and advise at No. 59 Calle Mayo. Sep. 6—3 c.

Notice to the Commercial Community. The undersigned begs to inform the Commercial Community of this City, that from the date Mr. John Richard Schwartz has left his employ.
Richard Sutton, Jr., Licensed Ship Broker.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.

With reference to the above Mr. John R. Schwartz begs to inform that he has this day entered the employ of Mr. Richard Sutton, Jr., Calle Cuyo, Licensed Ship Broker, Calle Reconquista, No. 154.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.

Notice. The undersigned begs to inform the Commercial Community that he has this day opened his office at Calle Reconquista, No. 154 and solicits a share of their patronage.
Buenos Ayres, 30th August, 1851.
Ruperto de la Cuecha, Licensed Ship Broker.
aug. 30—c. c.

For Liverpool direct. The well known British barque Argentina 246 tons, Patterson master, will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged.

For Freight or passage apply to her consignees, Parkman, Macalister & Co., 78 Calle de San Martin. aug 30—3c.

For Sale—Engravings on steel of the building for the Great Exhibition in London, 1851, coloured, glazed and framed. Apply to 79, Calle Santa Clara. Sep. 13—c e.

Shipping List
of
John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "Matoma," A. 1. 287 tons, Wilson, commander, has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight.—Please apply to the charterers agents aug. 23. Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For London. British brig "Florist" 192 tons, Key, commander, A.1 at Lloyd's, British built and only on her first voyage, will have three fourths of her cargo in the inner lands, has positively shelf her cargo engaged and being a very small carrier is guaranteed to have quick despatch. Sept.—13. Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, A. 1. for 15 years, Richard Bird Finglo, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going on board, and can only take light freight and passengers, having splendid accommodations for them. aug. 30.

Consignees Messrs. J. Bant & Brothers.

For Liverpool. The well-known British built A. 1. clipper barque "Rhonda," 209 tons, T. Baird, commander, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board and can still take tallow and salted hides in the inner roads where she loads nearly all her cargo. This vessel is known as one of the fastest vessels in the trade and in every respect a first rate conveyance. Sept.—13.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. The A.1. British brig "Prink," 181 tons, Whiteway, commander, has her entire cargo engag d and shipping, and will sail in two or three days; also can accommodate a couple of passengers in her cabin.

Consignee James Carthy, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Commodore," A. 1. 258 tons, Aspiat, commander, is a chartered vessel and will sail from the Salado by the end of this month. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. aug.23

Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brigantine "Arab," A. 1., 175 tons, John Gowning, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug. 9

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1., 200 tons, S. P. Weikstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy. 26.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 182 tons, E. Krog master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Bosq, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Hanoverian schooner "Anna," A. 1., 122 tons, Schaffelen, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.

Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish schooner "Fido," A. 1. 132 tons, Hans Stehr, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior.

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1. 234 tons, David Todd, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, having superior accommodations for them. aug. 13.

Consignee A. Lezica, Esq.

For Antwerp. French barque "Victoria," A. 1. 238 tons, Sours, commander, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very superior. sep. 13.

Consignee Leon Caumartin, Esq.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Comete," A. 1. 281 tons, Querfolk, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very fine. sep. 13

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. The regular trading A. 1. brig JORGE, 250 tons, Schaffer, commander, is well known in the trade for the good delivery of her cargo, has upwards of half a cargo engaged and can only take a few thousand dry hides. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Otto, Rosenthal & Co.

For Antwerp. The fine, fast-sailing A. 1. Prussian barque Friedrich, 250 tons, Wessrow, commander, is also favourably known in the trade, and having all her salted hides, with a considerable portion of dry hides engaged, will have quick despatch. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. Sardinian barque "Marie Eugenie," 393 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Mocello, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides. aug. 30

Consignees Henry Hurry Sweet, Esq.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Universel," A. 1. 267 tons, Desdeville, her a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are most superior.

Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean. Sardinian brig "Achilles," first class, 222 tons, J. B. Borgno, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo aug. 9.

Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Cette. French brigantine "Heureuse Pauline," A. 1., 199 tons, Bergeire, commander, has only disengaged room for a few tons of dry hides or bales. aug. 23.

Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For Brazil. The fine new A. 1. French Brig "Rose Amelie" 111. tons, Le Prince commander is chartered to sail for the said destination in the course of twenty days and can accommodate a few passengers. sep. 13.

Consignee Leon Caumartin Esq.

For the Havana. The A. 1. British built Schooner John Murray 146 tons, John A. Booth, commander will leave this in the course of forty days and can take a couple of passengers.

Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For New York. American barque Undine, A. 1. 253 tons, Lewis, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and bales. aug 9.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmerman, Frazier & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Russian brig "Stormsteen," A. 1. 163 tons, John Polim, master, is a very fast sailer, and carries a small cargo, she offers a first-rate opportunity for shippers. sep 6.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbotham,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
of
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. Brumfield; has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will meet quick dispatch. sg. 2. Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. British barque "Adams," 230 tons register, Thomas Gray, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or in ballast. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Adelaide," 299 tons register, Capt. Quinto, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accomodations forthe later. sg.—2.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only; Brazilian pilot-boat Condor, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers. sg 2.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner "Bella Jovita," Acuña, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent en freight. sg 2.

For Rio de Janeiro. The fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian polacre "Concepcion," 144 tons, Cap. M. Ferrera, is bound to sail shortly and can receive some light freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. sep. 6.

For freight or Charter. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 303 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. sg. 2.

For Freight or Charter. Argentine brig "Mentor," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, will know in this time. sg 2.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

SHIPPING LIST
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Licensed Ship Broker.

For Pernambuco. Passengers only. Danish Brigantine "Holstein," Cap. Peter Meyer, will sail by the end of this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels and Sons.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only. Brazilian brigantine "Bella Jovita," Capt. Acuña, will have quick despatch and can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. s 13

Consignee E. Huergo Esq.

For Freight or Charter, to any port in the Brazils. Brazilian brig Pereira, 166 tons, Bernard J. Pinto, is ready to receive cargo on board and is a very desireable opportunity for Shippers. sep. 13.

Consignee Antonio F. Ramos Esq.

For particulars regarding the aforesaid vessels apply to.

Rupert o de la Concha.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Calle Reconquista n. 15 ½.

For Sale, 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable fit a small saladero.

4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.

1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do.
1 hdrave power in perfect order.
50 dozens candle moulds of best quality, and a small hydraulic press with the corresponding apparatus having been used in a candle factory.

For any of the above articles please apply at the factory, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co, Calle Piedad No. 115.

Where also may be found a complete assortment of feathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.
j 21.—co.

To Let, in a beautiful Quinta, 18 squares from the Plaza Victoria, two rooms with a small piece of ground, also one large room. For further particulars apply at No. 60 Calle Santa Rosa, in front of the College. aug. 23—3 p.

Shipping List
of
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matoma," 287 tons register, John Wilson, commander, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having been expressly fitted up for their accommodation. aug. 16

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Pour le Havre.—Le très beau et bien connu Paquebot de la Ligne le "Guyanais" de 253 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur F. Larchet, sera bientôt expedié, ayant son entier chargement assuré et ne peut admettre que quelques passagers, auxquels elle offre une très bonne opportunité. Pour passage, on pourra s'entendre avec le Capitaine Larchet, ainsi que Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Co., ou avec le Courtier soussigné. aug.—30.

For London British brigantine "Betsey," 193 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and a very fast sailer, has already engaged the greatest part of her cargo which is now going on board; she will have quick despatch and will take three fourths of her cargo in dry hides. Janet Roche, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. aug 30.

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For Freight or Charter. Spanish brig "Guadalquivir," A. 1. 163 tons, John Polim, master, is a very fast sailer, and carries a small cargo, she offers a first-rate opportunity for shippers.

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Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Havana. Passengers only. This remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Joven Mariana," of 253 tons, Segui, Master, has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy. 19.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murrieta.

For Havana. Spanish brig "Cachique," 160 tons, D. B. Austrich, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and being a chartered vessel will be despatched in a few days, her accommodations for passengers, are superior. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs. N. Martinez & Sons.

French brig "Canebiere," 190 tons, Thomas, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, now on her first voyage, is chartered for the above destination, and will have good despatch,her accommodations for passengers are superior.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Achilles," 223 tons, Borsone, commander, is now at Lloyd's, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, her accommodations for passengers are excellent.

Consignee H. Solanet, Esq.

For Great Britain. The very superior fast sailing A. 1 at Lloyd's, British brig "Grace Longcraft," 323 tons register, James Logan, master, is chartered for the above destination and will have quick despatch; her accommodations for passengers are excellent. sep. 6.

For Havre and Bordeaux. The very well known regular trader French barque "Cornelia," 219 tons register, F. Venus, commander has already a great part of her cargo engaged, and can still admit a few tons of salted hides, and light freight, her accommodations for passengers are most superior. sep. 6.

Consignee Blas Despony, Esq.

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, F. Hatch, commander, is now loading and has positively engaged a considerable portion of her cargo, can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, has excellent accommodations for passengers. sg.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Havana. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1. British brig "CREMEA," of 185 tons, John Bracey, Master is a chartered vessel, and will have good despatch,she has excellent accommodations for the passengers. jy.

Consignee J. Parravicini, Esq.

For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Chorister," 377 tons register, Thomas Richards, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably, and has good despatch. Apply to the master.

For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 288 tons register, E. Doane, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has already upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder of which she has many applications on hand. Aug 16

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havana. Oldenburg brig "Jason," 192 tons register, Conrad Paulsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's is a fast sailer and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has excellent accommodations aug.—23.

Consignee Demetrio Reguera Esq.

For Matanzas. The superior fast sailing British brig "Peggy," 148 tons register, James Gowans, commander, is chartered for the above destination and has only disengaged room for passengers, for whom she has superior accommodations. aug.—23.

Consignee Charles R. Horne Esq.

For Havana. Sardinian barque "Rosina," 202 tons, P. Scotto, master, is first class, and a fast sailer, is chartered for the above destination and can only admit passengers for which her accommodations are very superior. sep. 13.

Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co.

For Sale.

Argentine brig "Mentor," 241 tons register, Nielsen, master, is coppered and copperfastened, a large carrier and of light draught of water, her inventory will be seen at her consignee's.

J. Paravicini Esq. aug.—30.

For Brazil. Sardinian polacre Giovanni Batista, 182 tons register J. J. Basso, master is a first class and fast sailer, and will have quick despatch her accommodations for passengers are superior

Consignee J. Avegno, Esq.

For Havre de Grace

The very superior fast sailing A-1. French ship Uruguay, 293 tons register Doynel commander,has now engaged from two hundred to two hundred and fifty tons of cargo, she can still admit the remainder as freight. This vessel offers a most superior opportunity to passengers for quick despatch and good delivery of her cargoes and for her good sailing qualities, will soon be ready to receive cargo and offers to most desireable opportunity to shippers. s 13.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

American barque John Swasey 294 tons, register John Phillips commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and now only on her first voyage, has proved herself a very fast sailer and is a small carrier, she is now in the inner roads be ready to receive a few tons of cargo. sep. 13.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes Esq.

Hamburg brig Friederich Ernst 161 tons A. E. Amondsen, commander, is A.1. at Lloyd's, and well known as a regular trader, and superior conveyance for freight and passengers. aug. 13.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

British brigantine "Linda," 192 tons, S. Absolon master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has nearly her whole small carrier, offers a most desirous opportunity to shippers. aug.—30.

Consignees Messrs. Bates Stokes & Co.

The very fine A. 1. Sardinian barque "Adamo," 302 tons register, Piaggio, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers.

Consignees Messrs. A. Manzilla & Co.

British brig "Hyperion," 241 tons register, E. C. Kay, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and offers a most desirous opportunity to shippers. sep. 6.

Consignees Messrs Bates, Stokes & Co.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle is Reconquista

PILOTAGE.—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11½ $30, 13, 60—13, 70; 11, 9 3; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 170; 18, 190; 19, 210 20, 230, and 21 feet 250 Spanish dollars. Sch., 160 fr. English coast to 109 Burgos; 100 fr. French equal to 113 fr. Burgos; 100 fr. Norwegian equal to 112 fr. Burgos; and 100 fr. Swedish to 106 fr. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dobe currency. When having, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dobe, currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dobe.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 6th inst. Arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons*	*Nations*
	NATIONAL.			
June 30	Sp. San Pio, Prieto	E. Ochoa & Co.	160	Rio Jno.
July 14	Br. Pauline, Wilson	J. G. Meyrelles	183	Liverpool
" 22	Br. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hoyos & Co.	241	Pembe's
Sept. 4	Br. Jorge, Schaffer	Otto, Rosenthal & Co.	250	Antwerp
	BRITISH			
June 14	Brig Crimea, Bracy	J.N. Bieber & Co.	184	Havana
" 16	Br. Dauntless, Hall	John Galt Smith	218	Antwerp
July 6	Br. Adelphi, Gowing	Bayley Brothers	230	N. York
" 8	Sch. Arab, Gowing	J. N. Bieber & Co.	175	Falm'th
" 8	Sch. Leopard, Shee	Nicholson Green	249	London
" 14	Sch. Hesperus, Bellingham	J. Parravicini	154	Falm'th
" 16	Br. Adams, Gray	Nicholson Green	230	London
" 19	Br. Frisk, Whiteway	James Carthy	181	Liverpool
" 19	Brig Bessey, Logan	Nicholson Green	323	London
" 20	Br. Uruguay, Dingle	J. Bent & Brothers	320	Liverpool
" 20	Br. Chanser, Richards	Bayley Brothers	377	England
" 21	Br. Royal Exchange, Todd	A. Lezica	234	Falm'th
" 21	Br. Argentina, Patterson	Samuel Hesse	281	Liverpool
" 22	Bk. Kyle, Paisley	Santmann, Lumb & Co.	328	Glasgow
Aug. 8	Bk. Rhonda, Baird	Samuel Hesse	209	Liverpool
" 15	Br. Peggy, Smith	Charles R. Horne	148	Malaga
" 21	Bk. Juliana, Holmes	Dickson & Co.	244	Havana
" 24	Sch. Fenix, Obaton	Bates, Stokes & Co.	183	
" 25	Brig. Grace Longcraft, Logan	Latham & Co.	323	G. Britain
" 26	Br. Hyperion, King	Robert Shaw	241	London
Sept. 4	Br. Hyperion, King	Bates, Stokes & Co.	241	
" 5	Sch. Chance, Ogier	Tomkinson & Co.	47	
	AMERICAN.			
July 15	Brig. Palos, Hatch	Samuel B. Hale	276	Boston.
" 19	Brig. Orion, Hatch	Henry J. Ropes	189	Salem.
" 21	Bk. Undine, L. win	Zimmerman & Co.	253	Boston.
Aug. 8	Bk. Saint Andrew, Doane	Henry J. Ropes	288	N. York.
" 9	Br. Margaret Elisa, Adams	Zimmerman & Co.	253	N. York.
" 16	Sp. Shaw, Clapp	S. B. Hale & Co.	303	Boston.
" 19	Br. John B. Austin, Austin	Wm. Wheelwright	249	Boston.
" 20	Bk. Bantu, Simson	Zimmerman & Co.	291	Boston.
" 20	Bk. Rebecca, Gayley	Gowland & Co.	241	
" 30	Bk. Rainbow, Carter	D. Gowland & Co.	341	
" 31	Bk. Universe, Perry	G. Gowland & Co.	342	
Sept. 1	Bk. Edward Kappisch, Upton	D. Gowland & Co.	349	
" 4	Bk. Margaret, Hall	D. Gowland & Co.	349	
" 4	Bk. John Swasey, Phillips	Henry J. Ropes	294	
	FRENCH.			
June 3	Sp. Lion, Bonnet	Vivani, Bullrington & Co.	300	Bordeaux
July 12	Br. Victoria, Sours	Leon Caumartin	238	Boston
" 17	Bk. Garonni, Larche	E. Ochoa & Co.	234	Havre.
" 23	Bgn. Hirondelle, Bergeire	Manuel Arotea	197	Cette.
Aug. 11	Br. Canebiere, Thomas	Henry Solanet	191	Marseilles
" 14	Br. Cornelia, Venus	Blas Despony	219	Havre.
" 16	Br. Rose Amelie, Le Prince	Leon Caumartin	111	
" 19	Sp. Eugene, Doyen	Bates, Stokes & Co.	281	Havre.
" 30	Br. Corsolan, Perrin	Blas Despony	219	Havre.
	SPANISH			
June 5	Bk. Joven Mariana, Segui	Manuel Murrieta	253	Havana.
" 8	Sch. Encomiadora, Ruiz	E. Ochoa & Co.	245	Havana.
" 8	Sp. Cacique, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	160	Havana.
" 14	Pol. Sc. Ann, Alsina	E. Ochoa & Co.	98	Havana.
July 1	Bk. Dos Amigos, Gorordo	Francisco Bercher	250	Coruna
" 6	Bk. Urani, Alberdi	E. Ochoa & Co.	200	Havana
" 18	Sp. Corina, Mestras	Saturnino Serrano	193	Barcelon
" 19	Bk. Amable Conde, Ferrer	E. Ochoa & Co.	253	Barcelon
" 21	Bk. Constancia, Cosvilla	Saturnino Serrano	294	
" 24	Bg. Estrella, Ruiz	M. C. Meyrelles	204	Havana
" 29	Sp. Julio, Costa	Felix Buxareo	303	Havana
" 30	Sch. Drake, Austrich	Martinez & Sons	190	Havana
Aug. 6	Bk. Pedro Felix, Ruiz	E. Ochoa & Co.	248	Brazil.
" 14	Sp. Sobrano, Marsany	Lavalol & Son	417	Havre.
" 24	Sp. Mentor, Nielsen	O. J. Hoyos & Co.	241	
" 25	Bk. Adolfo, Garrigo	Samuel Hesse	249	
	SARDINIAN.			
April 19	Dg. Antonetta, Oppizzi	D. Calvo & Sons	231	Gen. & Mal
June 3	Pol. Giuseppina Demeo	A. Manzilla & Co.	199	Brazil.
July 3	Bk. Speranza, Gazzolo	A. Manzilla & Co.	200	Brazil.
" 14	Pol. Elisa, Vinello	Freyer Brothers	163	Genoa
" 15	Pol. Carolina, Ferrero	D. Calvo & Sons	150	Genoa
" 21	Bk. Adamo, Piaggio	A. Manzilla & Co.	302	
" 27	Sch. Felix, Pallavicini	Bates, Stokes & Co.	156	Marseill.
" 30	Bg. Achilles, Borsone	Henry Solanet	222	Marseill.
Aug. 1	Pol. Sc. Felicita, Ferrero	P. Cigallino	98	
" 8	Bg. Expresso, Ferrara	A. Manzilla & Co.	241	
" 10	Bk. Maria Eugenia, Mocello	Henry Solanet	393	Antwerp
Sept. 1	Bgn. Giovanni Batista, Carcagno	Jose Avegno	182	Brazil.
" 2	Pol. San Giovanni Batista, Basso	Jose Avegno	182	
	BRAZILIAN			
May 23	Pol. Condor, Costa	J. A. Nicolich	183	Rio Jano.
July 22	Bg. California, Oliveira	J. M. Sousa	194	Parn'ca.
" 27	Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña	E. Huergo	122	
" 30	Bgn. Rio Grandense, Cardin	J. G. Meyrelles	195	
Aug. 8	Bg. Lima, Pedreira	Pedreira & Co.	170	
" 9	Bg. Lucindo, Maia	A. M. Mo. dos	217	
Sept. 5	Bg. Pereira, Pinto	A. F. Ramos	166	
	HAMBURG.			
Aug. 2	Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen	Otto, Rosenthal	140	Falm'th
	PORTUGUESE.			
July 22	Bk. Amazonia, Brown	J. C. Meyrelles	230	Rio Jn
	OLDENBURG.			
July 22	Bg. Jason, Paulsen	D. Reguera	192	Havana.
	DANISH.			
July 13	Bg. Von Brock, Jacobsen	Freyer Brothers	181	Falm'th.
" 13	Pol. Fides, Krog	Bunge, Bornefeld	130	Falm'th.
" 14	Pol. Sc. Ann, Alsina	Bunge, Bornefeld	98	Falm'th.
Sept. 1	Sch. Fido, Stehr	Wedekind & Co.	132	England.
" 4	Bgn. Ida, Schultz	Harms & Co.	144	
" 5	Bgn. Helstein, Mayer	P. E. Hartenfels	175	
	SWEDISH.			
July 13	Bk. Alma, Brunstedt	Hartenfels Sons	300	N. York.
	RUSSIAN.			
Sept. 4	Bg. Soumalainen, Pelin	S. B. Hale & Co.	297	

VESSELS OF WAR.
FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dellist.

For New York, to sail positively the 20th September. The new A. 1. American ship "Margaret Elisa," of 548 tons burthen, Faxon master, will positively sail at the time named, and will receive freight at current rates.

This ship has spacious accommodations, and offers very inducement to passengers desirous to avail themselves of so rare an opportunity of comfort in a sea voyage. For terms apply to aug. 23—3 c. Zimmerman, Frazier & Co

Peter Stevenson and E. Meincke, sail makers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they continue their business at No. 7 Calle Cuyo, where a lot in the sail making line is done with dispatch. Awnings, awnings, hangers and carpets, &c. Buenos Ayres, Aug. 26. 4 c.

Dr. Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of London, &c. &c. begs to inform the public of Buenos Ayres that he has removed from Calle Parque to 91 Calle Peru, at the corner of the Calle Cuyo, in the house lately occupied by Madam Mandeville.

At home between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning and after 6 in the evening. s.6—3c.

George Thomas, Responsable Editor.